SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE

KENTUCKY

LAND CLEARING

460

STANDARD

-Definition-

Removing trees, stumps, and other vegetation from wooded areas.

-Purpose-

To achieve needed land use adjustments and improvements in the interest of soil and water conservation and in keeping with the capabilities of the land.

-Where Applicable-

This practice applies to wooded areas where the removal of trees, stumps, brush, and other vegetation is needed in carrying out a soil and water conservation plan, and the land to be cleared will be used in accordance with its capabilities.

-Planning Criteria-

The plan shall specify the kinds of timber to be salvaged, lengths of logs and place of stacking. Method of disposal shall be specified for all material not to be salvaged. Clearing and disposal methods shall be in accordance with applicable State laws and with due regard to the safety of persons and property.

The cleared area shall be left in a neat and sightly condition that will facilitate the planned use and treatment of the land.

The plan shall provide for the measures necessary to protect the cleared area from erosion.

Special attention will be given to maintaining or improving habitat for fish and wildlife where applicable. Consideration of such things as strip clearing, windrowing debris, and maintaining of den and food trees should be explored.

-Plans and Specifications-

Plans and specifications for installation of Land Clearing shall be in keeping with the standard and shall describe the requirements for application of the practice to achieve its intended purpose.

Land will not be cleared under this practice unless it is identified in the Field Office Technical Guide as usable for specific purposes other than woodland.

Wildlife plots, shade trees, den trees, and other areas to be preserved, in keeping with the planned land use, shall be shown on the plans. All other trees, brush, stumps, and woody growth shall be removed by cutting, pulling, slicing, grubbing, or other methods of clearing.

All woody material will be disposed of in such a way so as not to interfere with other conservation practices such as waterways, diversions, drainage ditches, etc. If disposal is to be by burning, the land user is responsible for obtaining necessary permits.

The surface of the cleared area should be left sufficiently smooth for preparing a seed bed.

GUIDELINES FOR PLANNING LAND USE OF SURFACE MINED LAND

SOIL PROPERTIES	LAND USE							
	Cropland	Hayland	Pastureland	Woodland	Intensively Used Recreation Land	Recreation Land (Non-intensively Used)	Wildlife Land and Natural Areas	Prime Farmland
MAXIMUM SLOPE (percent)	15	20	30	- 1/	15	- 1/	- 1/	10
MINIMUM DEPTH OF ROOT ZONE 2/ (inches)	36	30	30	30	24	18	18	48
AVAILABLE WATER CAPACITY 3/	sl,l, sil,cl, scl, sicl	sl,l, sil,cl, scl, sic	sl,l. sil,cl, sicl, scl	sl,l, sil,cl, sicl, scl,sic	sl,l, sil,cl sicl, scl	ls,sl,l sil,cl, sicl, scl,sic	ls,sl,l sil,cl sicl,scl, sic,c	sl,l, sil,cl scl, sicl
TH TO HIGH WATER TABLE (minimum inches)	30	30	18	18	24	12	NA	30
MINIMUM REACTION (pH of root zone) 4/	5.5	5.5	4.5	4.5	5.5	4.5	4.5	5.5
ROCK FRAGMENTS 3" IN TOP 12 INCHES (pct by wt) 5/	5	10	25	65	15	65	65	5

1/ Must achieve stability.

2/ Toxic materials shall be buried to a minimum depth of 48". Toxic materials are earth materials or wastes which, if acted upon by air, water, weathering or microbiological processes are likely to produce detrimental chemical or physical conditions in soil or water.

3/ Soil textures listed are for consideration of available water capacity.

4/ The pH of acid surface layers is to be adjusted by incorporation of lime to levels required for satisfactory growth of vegetation required for land use.

5/ Shale materials and other coarse fragments that weather rapidly may be a higher percentage by weight.